## **EXHIBIT C**

## **Second College Edition**

## Heritage Dictionary

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upon picking up the scent, as hunting dogs. [ME chalenge < OFr. < chalenger, to accuse < Lat. calumniari, to accuse falsely < calumnia, calumny < calu, to deceive ] —chal'engera-ble adj —chal'engera n chal-lls (shal'e) n. A. light clothing fabric made of wool. cotton, or rayon. [Poss. < the surname Challis ] chalone (khl'on', khl'on') n. A hormone that inhibits a metabolic process. [< Gk khalôn, pr part. of khalan, to clacken ]

slacken.l

slacken.]
cha-lyb-e-ate (ko-lib'e-it, -le'be-) adj. 1. Impregnated with
or containing salts of iron. 2. Tasting like iron, as mineralspring water. —n. Water or medicine containing iron in solution. [NLat. chalybeatus < Lat. chalybs, steel < Gk. khalups
< Khalups, Chalybes, a people of Asia Minor famous for
their steel.]
cham (kam) n. Archaic A Tatar or Mogul khan [Fr < Turk

khān l

khān.]
Cha-mae-leon also Cha-me-leon (kɔ-mēl'yɔn, -mē'lē-ɔn)
n. A constellation in the southern polar region near Apus
and Mensa. [Lat. chamaeleon, chameleon.]
cham-ae-phyte (kām'ɔ-fit') n. A perennial plant that has its
winter buds placed very close to the soil surface. [Gk. khamai, on the ground + -PHYTE]
cham-ber (cham'bər) n. 1. a. A room in a house. esp. a
bedraom. b. chambora. Chiefly Brit. A suite of rooms;
apartment. 2. Often chambora. A judge's office. 3. A room
in a palace or official residence where an important personage receives visitors. 4. A hall for the meeting of an assemin a palace or official residence where an important personage receives visitors. 4. A hall for the meeting of an assembly, esp. a legislative assembly. 5. A legislative, judicial, or deliberative assembly. 6. A board or council 7. A place where governmental funds are received and held; treasury 8. An enclosed space or compartment; cavity. 9. a. An enclosed space at the bore of a gun that holds the charge. b. The part of a cylinder of a revolver that receives the carridge. —r.v. -bored. -borling, -bors. 1. To put in or as if in a chamber; enclose; confine. 2. To furnish with a chamber [ME chambre < OFr. < LLat. camera, chamber < Lat. -wall < Gk. kanngal

vault < Gk. Ramara. J

chambered nautilus n. A cephalopod mollusk. Nautilus

pompilius, of the Pacific and Indian oceans, having a coiled

and partitioned shell lined with a pearly layer.

cham-berlain (châm-bor-lon) n. 1. An official who man
ages the household of a sovereign or nobleman; chief stew-

ages the household of a sovereign household, which ard, 2. A high-ranking officer in various royal courts 3. An official who receives the rents and fees of a municipality; treasurer, 4. Rom. Cath. Ch. An often honorary papal attendant. [ME chaumberlein < OFr chamberlene < LLat camera, chamber.]

chamber-maid (chām'bər-mād') n. A maid who cleans and

chamber maid (chamber mad ) n. A maid who cleans and cares for bedrooms, as in hotels, chamber music n. Music appropriate for performance in a private room or small concert hall and composed for a group of instruments such as a trio or quartet chamber of commerce n. An association of businessmen and merchants for the promotion of business interests in the

community.

community.

chamber pot n. A portable vessel used as a toilet.

chamber got n. A fine, lightweight type of ging
ham woven with white threads across a colored warp [After

Cambrai, France]

Cambrai, France | Chameleon (ko-mēl'yon, mē'lē-on) n. 1. Any of various tropical Old World lizards of the family Chamaeleonidae, characterized by their ability to change color 2. The anole 3. A changeable or inconstant person. 4 Chameleon Variant of Chamaeleon. [ME camelioum < Lat chamaeleon Variant of Chameleon is khamail on the ground + leôn, lion]—cha-môt-on-vic (-lè-ôn'Tk) adj. cham-ler (chām'lər) tr.v. -tered, -ter-ing, -ters. 1. To cut off the edge or corner of; bevel. 2. To cut a groove in; flute—n. 1. A flat surface made by cutting off the edge or corner of something. 2. A furrow or groove, as in a column. [Prob. ult. < OFr. chamfeeindre: chant, edge + froindre, to break < Lat. frangere.]

Lat. frangere.)

Lat. frangere.]
cham-fron (chām-fron) n. Medieval armor for the front of a horse's head. [ME shamfron < OFT. chanfrein.]
cha-mi-so (cha-me-sō) n. pl. -sos. A shrub, Adenostoma fasciculatum, of California, having clusters of small white flowers and forming dense thickets. [Sp. chamita, wild brush < chamizo, dry brush gathered for firewood.]
cham-ois (shām-e) n., pl. cham-ois (shām-e alos shām-wë) or -mles. 1. A hoofed mammal. Rupricapra rupricapra, of mountainous regions of Europe, having upright horns with backward-hooked tips. 2. Also cham-my, pl. -mles. The soft leather made from the hide of the channois or other animal such as deer or sheen. 3. Moderate to gravish yellow. -tr.v. such as deer or sheep. 3. Moderate to grayish yellow. —tr.v. -oland, -ola-ing, -olanes. 1. To dress or prepare like chamois.

olsed, -ols-ing, -ols-es. 1. To dress or prepare like chamois. 2. To polish or dry with chamois leather, [OFr.] cham-o-mile or cam-o-mile (kām'o-mīl') n 1. Any of various plants of the genus Anthemis, esp. A. nobilis, an aromatic plant native to Eurasia, having finely dissected leaves and white flowers 2. Any of several similar plants of the genus Matricaria, esp. M. chamomilla. [ME camomille < 1. Lat. chamomilla < Lat. chamomilla < Lat. chamomilla c | Lat. chamomilla c | Composition | Composition | Champilla | Champ

1. To bite upon with restlessness or impatience. 2. To chew upon noisily. 3. Scot. To crush or trample.—intr. To work the jaws and teeth vigorously—n. The act of chewing or biting vigorously. -idlom champ at the bit. To be impa-

them. (rein. mat.)

champ? (chāmp) n. Informal. A champion.

champagne (shām-pān') n. 1. a. A. sparkling white wine
produced in Champagne, a region of France. b. A similar

wine made elsewhere. 2. Pale orange yellow to grayish yel-

low or yellowish gray.

cham-palgn (shām-pān') n. Level and open country; a
plain.—adj. Pertaining to or like champaign; level and

open. [ME champain < OFr. champaigne < L.Lat. campania. SEE CAMPAIGN.)

open country.—see CAMPAIGN.]
cham pak also cham-pac (chām'pāk', chūm'pūk') n. A tree,
Michelia champaca, of India and the East Indies, that has
yellow flowers and yields a camphorlike substance and an
oil used in perfumes [Hindi campak - Skt campakah-]
cham-perty (chām'par-tē) n. pl. -tles Law. An illegal sharing in the proceeds of a lawsuit by an outside party who has
promoted the litigation. [ME champarte - OFr. champart,
the lord's share of the tenant's crop: champ, field (< Lat.
campus) + part, share (< Lat pars) ]—cham'pertous (-tos)
adj.

cham pi-gnon (shām-pīn'yən) n. An edible mushroom, esp

cham-pi-gnon (shām-pin'yən) n. An edible mushroom, espthe common species Agaricus campestris [Fr. < OFr. champigneul, prob. ult. < Lat. campus, field.]
cham-pi-on (chām'pē-ən) n. 1. One that holds first place or
wins first prize in a contest, esp. in sports. 2. One that defends. fights for, or supports a cause or another person.
3. One who fights; warrior. —tr.v. onod, on-ing, ono.
1. To fight as champion of; defend; support: "championed
the government and defended the system of taxation" (Samuel
Chew). 2. Obs. To defy or challenge. —adj. Holding first
place or prize; superior to all others. [ME champioum < OFr
champion < Med. Lat. campio.]
cham-pi-on-ship (chām'pē-ən-ship) n. 1. The position or
title of a champion. 2. Defense or support; advocacy. 3. A
competition or series of competitions held to determine a

competition or series of competitions held to determine a

winner. chance (châns) n. 1. a. The abstract nature or quality shared by unexpected, random, or unpredictable events; contingency. b. This quality regarded as causing or deciding such events; luck 2. The likelihood of occurrence of an event; probability 3. a. An unexpected. random, or unpredicted event b. A fortuitous event 4. a. An opportunity b. A risk or hazard; gamble. c. A raffle or lottery ticket. 5. Barchall. An opportunity to make a putout or an assist that counts as an error if unsucessful.—adj. 1. Happening unexpectedly: a chance meeting with an old friend. 2. Determined or marked by whim or caprice; arbitrary.—v. chanced, chanceing, chances.—intr. To happen of .—phrasal verb. chance on (or upon). To find or meet accidentally; happen upon. [ME. unexpected event < OFr < Vlat. \*cadentia < Lat cadere, to happen ]

Synonyms: chance, random, casual, haphazard, desultory. These adjectives apply to what lacks purposefulness or chance (chans) n. 1. a. The abstract nature or quality

tory. These adjectives apply to what lacks purposefulness or method. Chance implies total absence of design or predictability: my chance meeting with a friend. Random applies to things that happen to occur or be selected without the aid of a governing mind or design. Casual suggests lack of delib-eration or formality; haphazard, a carelessness or a willful

leaving to chance; and desultory, an absence of relation among things in a series.

chance ful (châns'fol) adj. 1. Full of chance; eventful, 2. Archair. Dependent upon chance. 3. Obs. Risky; dangerous. chan-cel (châns/fai) n. The often enclosed space around the altar of a church for the clergy and choir. [ME chancel < OFr. chancel < Lat. cancelli, lattice < cancer.]

chancel-lery (chân'so-lo-rē, -slo-rē, chân'-) n., pl. -les.

1. The rank or position of a chancellor, 2. a. The office or department of a chancellor b. The building in which it is located. 3. The official place of business of an embassy or consulate. [ME chancelrie < OFr chancelerie < chancelier, chancellor.]

chan-cel·lor (chān'sə-lər, -slər) n. 1. Any of various officials of high rank, esp.: a. A secretary to a king or nobleman. b. Chiefly Brit. The chief secretary of an embassy. c. The chief minister of state in some European countries. 2. a. Chiefly Brit. The honorary or titular head of a univer-2. a chieff and the honorary of hinar head of a marrishity. b. The president of certain American universities.

3. The presiding judge of a court of chancery or equity in some states of the United States. [ME channeler < OFr chanceller < LLat. cancellarius, doorkeeper < l.at cancelli.

lattice. —see CANCEL] —chan'cel-for-ship' n.
Chancellor of the Exchequer n. The highest minister of finance in the British government and a member of the cabi-

chance-med-ley (châns'mēd'lē) n. 1. Law. A sudden quarchance-med-ley (chans med ie) h. 1. Law. A student quar-rel resulting in an unpremeditated homicide. 2. A random or haphazard action. [ME chaunce medley < Norman Fr chance medlee, mixed chance ] chancerry (chān'sə-rē) n. pl. -les. 1. a. A court with juris-diction in equity as distinguished from one with jurisdiction in common law. b. The proceedings and practice of a court



chambered nautilus



chameleon

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establish

es-chew (is-chōo') tr.y -chewed, -chew-ing, -chews. To avoid; shun [ME eschewen < OFr eschivir, of Germanic orig.]—es-chew'al (-ol) n. es-co-lar (ēs'ks-lūr') n., pl. es-co-lar (ēs'ks-lūr') n., pl. es-co-lar (shes-of-lūr) sheder fishes of the family Gempylidac, esp. Lepidocybium flavobrunneum, of warm marine waters [Sp., student (from the speciacle-like rings around its eyes) < LLat scholaris, of a school.—see scholaris.

es cort (ès'kòrt) n. 1. One or more persons accompanying another to guide, protect, or to pay honor 2. A man who is the companion of a woman, esp. on a social occasion.

3. a. One or more vehicles accompanying another vehicle to 3. a. One or more vehicles accompanying another vehicle to guide, protect, or honor its passengers. b. A warship or plane or a group of warships or planes used to defend or protect other craft from enemy attack. 4. The state of being accompanied by a person or protective guard —tr.v. (i-skôtr', &-skôtr', &s'kôtr')-cort-ed, -cort-ing, -corts. To accompany as an escort. [Fr. escorte < OFr < Oltal. scorta < scorgere, to conduct < V.Lat. \*excorrigere: Lat ex., out + Lat corrigere to set gight.]

company as an escoti. It escorrigere: Lat ex., out + Lat. corrigere, to set right.]

es-cri-toire (ēs krī-twār') n. t. A writing table or desk. 2. A desk with a top section for books. [Obs. Fr. < OFr. escriptoire, study < Med. Lat. scriptoirum < Lat. scribere, to write.]

es-crow (ēs 'krō', ē-skrō') n. Money, property, a decd, or a bond put into the custody of a third party for delivery to a grantee only after the fulfillment of the conditions specified [AN escrowe < OFr. escroe, scroll, of Germanic orig.]

es-cu-do (i-skōō'dō) n. pl. -dos. See table at currency [Port and Sp., shield, escudo < Lat. scutum, shield.]

es-cu-lent (ēs'kyo-lənt) adj. Suitable for eating; edible. [Lat esculentus < esca, food < edere, to eat.] —es-cu-lent n.

es-cu-tch-eon (i-skūch'ən) n. 1. A shield or shield-shaped emblem bearing a coat of arms 2. An ornamental or protective plate, as for a keyhole. 3. The plate on the stern of a ship inscribed with the ship's name. [ME escochon < OFr escuchon < Vlat. \*scutio < Lat scutum, shield] —es-cu-tch'eeoned adj.

Esdras (êr/drs) n. See table at Bible.

-ese sulf. 1. Of, relating to, characteristic of, or originating in a specified place: Vietnames. 2. Native or inhabitumt of:

Taiwanese. 3. a. Language or dialect of: Chinese b. Literary style or diction of: journalese [OFr -eis and Ital -ese < Lat. -emis, originating in.]

Lat. ensis, originating in.]
esserine (ēs'o-tēn') n. Biochem. Physostigmine. [Fr ésère, Calabar bean (< Kongo anzadi) + -1NE2.]
essker (ēs'kər) n. A long, narrow ridge of coarse gravel deposited by a stream flowing in an ice-walled valley or tunnel in a decaying glacial ice sheet. [Ir. Gael. eiscir < OIr. escir.]
Es-kl-mo (ēs'kə-mō') n., pl. Esklmo or -mos 1. One of a people native to the Arctic coastal regions of North America and to parts of Greenland and northeastern Siberia.

2. The language of the Eskimo people. [Dan. < Fr. Equinaux (pl). of Algonquian orig.] —Es-kl-mo-an (es'kə-mō'-an) adj.

on) adj.

Eskimo dog n. A large dog of a breed used in Arctic regions as a sied dog, having a thick coat and a plumed tail.

e-soph-a-gus (i-sōi'o-gas) n., pl. -gi (-ji'). A muscular, membranous tube for the passage of lood from the pharynx to the stomach; guilet. [ME ysophagus < Gk. oisophagus.] —esoph-a-ge'si (i-sōi'o-jē'ol) adj.

esoph-a-ge'si (i-sōi'o-jē'ol) adj.

esop-terric (&'o-tē'rīk) adj. 1. Intended for or understood by only a particular group; an esterric gult. 2, a. Known by a

es o ter-le (es'o-ter-lk) adj. I. Intended for or understood by only a particular group: an esteric cult. 2. a. Known by a restricted number. b. Confined to a small group 3. Not publicly disclosed; confidential. [Gk. esōterikos < esōterō, comp. of esō, within.] —es'o-ter-l'-cat-ly adv. ESP (e'es-pe') n. Extrasensory perception. [E(XTRA) S(EN-SORY) P(ERCEPTION).] es-pa-drille (es'po-dril') n. A sandal having a rope sole and a canvas upper part. [Fr. < Prov espardilho, dim of espart, esparto < Lat. spartum.] esparto < Lat. spartum.] espaire (f-spair'ysr, -ys') n. 1. A tree or shrub that is trained to grow in a flat plane against a wall, often in a symmetrical pattern. 2. A trellis or other framework upon which an espailer is grown. —tr.v. -torod, -tor-ing, -ters.

symmetrical pattern. 2. A trellis or other framework upon which an espalier is grown. -tr. t. derod, -loring, -lers.

1. To train on an espalier. 2. To provide with an espalier [Fr < Ital \*\*, pathiera\*\*, stakes at shoulder's height < spalla, shoulder < Med. Lat. spatula < Lat., dim of spatho, broad sword < Gk. \*\*, spathie\*\*, broad blade.]

es-par-to (I-spar'to) n. pl -tos A tough, wiry grass, Stipa tenacissima, of northern Africa, yielding a liber used in making paper and as cordage [Sp < Lat \*\*, spathie\*\*, Gk. \*\*, spathie\*\*, considerations of the spatient of the spat

making paper and as cordage [Sp < Lat spartum < Gk sparton, tope.]
espericla (I-spēsh'al) adj. 1. Standing above or apart from others; exceptional. 2. Pertaining to a particular person or thing; particular.—See Usage note at spoetal. [ME < OFr < Lat. specialis < species, peccies, —especiality adv. esperance (es'por-ons) n. Obs. Hope. [ME esperance < OFr. < Lat. sperans, pr. part. of sperare, to hope.] Esperanto (es'por-fan'to, -rān'-) n. An artificial language with a vocabulary based on word roots common to many European languages and a regularized system of inflection. [Alter Dr. Esperanto, pseudonym of L.L. Zamenhof (1859-1917).]

(1859-1917).]
espl-al (I-spl'al) n. 1. The act of noticing or observing.

2. The fact of being seen or noticed [ME espiaille < OFr < espler, to watch, of Germanic orig.]

eschew

es-pl-o-nage (es-pe-o-nazh, -nij) n. The act or practice of spying or of using spies to obtain secret information, as about another government or a business competitor. [Fr.

spying or of using spies to obtain secret information, as about another government or a business competitor. [Fr. espionnage < OFr. < espionner, to spy < espion, spy < Oftal. spione, of Germanic orig.]

es-pla-nade (es-pla-näd', -nād') n. A flat, open stretch of pavement or grass, esp one designed as a promenade along the shore [Fr. < Ital. spianala < spianare. to level < Lat. explanare: ex-, out + planus, level.]

es-pous-al (i-spou'zal) n. 1. a. A betrothal. b. A wedding ceremony. 2. The adoption of an idea or cause; adoption. es-pouse (i-spouz') in. v. -poused, -pous-ing, -pous-es. 1. To take in marriage; marry. 2. To give in marriage. 3. To give one's loyalty or support to: adopt [ME espousen < OFr espouser < Lat. sponsare < spondere, to betroth.]—es-pous-er n.

es n. es:pres-so (i-spres'o) n., pl. -soa. A strong coffee brewed by forcing steam under pressure through darkly roasted, powdered coffee beans [Ital., p part. of esprimere, to press out < Lat. exprimere: ex., out + premere, to press out < Lat. exprimere: ex., out + premere, to press out < esp-pril (e-spre) n. 1 Spirit. 2. Liveliness of mind and expression; wit. [Fr. < Lat. spiritus, spirit.] es-pril de corps. (e-spre) de kör) n. A common spirit of comradeship, enthusiasm. and devotion to a cause among the members of a group [Fr.: espril, spirit + de, of + corps. body.]

esting members of a group [Fr.: esprit, spirit + de, of + corps, body.]

esting (i-spir) (r.v. -pled, -pyting, -ples To catch sight of; glimpse [ME espien < OFr espier, to watch, of Germanic orig.]

orig.]

-esque suff. Resembling: in the manner of: Lincolnesque [Fr. < Ital. -esco. of Germanic orig.]

Es-qui-mau (ĕs'kə-mō') n., pl. Esquimau or -maux (-mōz').

Eskimo. —Es'qui-mau' adj.

es-quire (ĕs'kwir', i-skwir') n. 1. A candidate for knighthood in medieval times, serving a knight as attendant and shield-bearer 2. A member of the English gentry ranking below a bright. 2 tecket An English country gradleman; squite. knight. 3. Archaic. An English country gentleman; squire. 4. Used as a title of courtesy usually in its abbreviated form alter a man's full name, esp. an attorney: Martin Chuzzlewit.

Esq. ME < OFr esquier < LLat scutarius < Lat scutum,

shield l

Usage: The term Esquire, and its abbreviation Esq., traditionally reserved for men, is now sometimes used in correspondence addressed to women, especially female at-

tomeys: Jane Roe, Esq.
638 (65) n. The letter s.
638 suff. Female: lioness [ME esse < OFr < LLat issa <

ess suy, remaic; tioness [ME esse < OFT < LLat -153a < Gk.]

ess-bay (č-sā', čs'ā') tr v. -sayed, -say-ing, -says. 1. To make an attempt at; try. 2. To subject to a test — n. (ĉs'a', č-sā').

1. An attempt; endeavor. 2. A testing or trial of the value or nature of a thing; an essay of his capabilities. 3. (ĉs'a') a. A short literary composition on a single subject, usually presenting the personal view of the author, b. Something resembling this: a photojournalistic essay. [OFr. essaier < essai, assai, trial < LLat. exagium, a weighing: Lat. ex., out + Lat. agere, to drive.] — oe-say'er n. es-say-ist (ĉs'a'ist) n. A writer of essays.

es-sence (ĉs'a'ist) n. A writer of essays.

es-sence (ĉs'a'ist) n. The intrinsic or indispensable properties that serve to characterize or identify something.

2. The most important ingredient; crucial element. 3. The inherent, unchanging nature of a thing or class of things, as distinguished from its existence 4. a. An extract that has the fundamental properties of a substance in concentrated

distinguished from its existence 4. a. An extract that has the fundamental properties of a substance in concentrated form. b. Such an extract in a solution of alcohol. c. A perfume or scent 5. An existing thing, esp. a spiritual or incorporeal entity. [ME essencia < Lat. essentia < exse, to be.] Es-sene (es'en', 1-sen') n. A member of an ascetic Jewish sect that existed in ancient Palestine from the 2nd century s.c. to the 3rd century A.D. -Es-se'nl an (c-sc'nc-an), Es-sen'ic (#-sën'Tk) adi

(e-servik) adj. e-servikladj. 1. Constituting or part of the nature of something; inherent 2. Basic or indispensable; necessary: essential ingredients.—n. 1. Something that is fundamental 2. Something that is necessary or indispensable.—e-servitatively (-shē-āl'ī-tē) es-servitatives n

-es-sen'ilai iv *ad*v. essential amino acid n. An amino acid that is required by the body for optimum growth and that must be supplied by

dietary protein.

essential oil n. A volatile oil, usually having the characteristic odor or flavor of the plant from which it is obtained. used to make perfumes and flavorings.

es-so-nite (Es's-nit') n. A brown or yellowish brown variety of garnet [Fr. < Gk. hēssēn, inferior. from its being softer

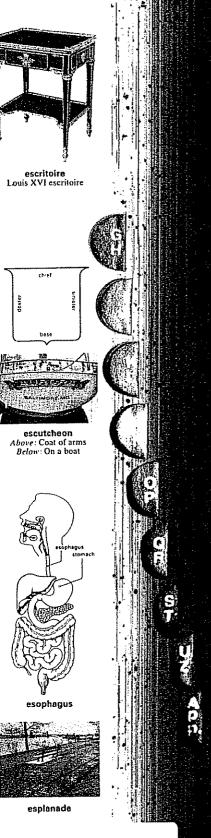
of garnet [Fr. < Gk. hēssēn, inferior. from its being softer than true hyacinth.]

-est' suff. Used to form the superlative degree of adjectives and adverbs: greatest, earliest. [ME < OE est, -ast, -ast]

-est' suff. Used to form the archaic second person singular of English verbs: comest [ME < OE -est, -ast]

es-tab-filsh (i-stāb'lish) tr.v. -lished, -lish-ing, -lish-es. 1. To make firm or secure. 2. To settle in a secure position or condition: established her in her own business. 3. To cause to be recognized and accepted: a discovery that established his reputation. 4. To found. 5. To make a state institution of (a church) 6. To introduce and put (a law, for example) into church). 6. To introduce and put (a law. for example) into





P pop/rroar/s sauce/sh ship, dish/t tight/th thin, path/th this, bathe/ u cut/ur urge/v valve/w with/y yes/z zebra. size/ zh vision / o about, item, edible, gallop, circus / o Fr. feu, Ger schön / ü Fr. tu. Ger über / KH Ger ich, Scot loch/ N Fr. bon.



quality or condition of being improbable. 2. Something im-

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quality or condition of being improbable 2. Something improbable.

Improbable.

Improbable. [im-prob's-bol] adj. Unlikely to take place or to be true; doubtful. [Lat. improbabilis: in-, not + probabilis, probable.] —Im-prob's-ble-ness n. —Im-prob's-bly adv. im-pro-bly (im-prob'bl-te) n. Lack of probity; dishonesty. [ME improbite < Lat. improbitas < improbus. dishonest: in-, not + probus, honest, good.] Im-promp-tu (im-promp'to, -tyoō) adj. Performed or conceived without rehearsal or preparation: an impromptu speech. —adv. Spontaneously —n. 1. Something made or done impromptu, as a speech. 2. Mus. A short lyrical composition esp. for the piano. [Fr. < Lat. in prompu. at hand: in, in + promptus, ready. —see PROMPT.]

Im-prop-er (im-prop'or) adj. 1. Not suited to circumstances or needs; unsuitable: received improper care. 2. Not in keeping with conventional mores; indecorous. 3. Not consistent with truth, fact, or rule; incorrect. 4. Irregular or abnormal, as in form. [OFr. impropre < Lat. improprius: n. not + proppius, proper.] —Im-prop'er-ly adv. —Im-prop'er-noas n. Synonyms: improper, unbecoming, unseemly, indelicate, indecent, indecorous. These adjectives mean in violation of accepted standards of what is right or proper. Improper can apply to any act or statement contrary to such standards, but often refers to unethical conduct, violation of ctiquette, contractive behavior. Inbecoming suggests what is reported.

apply to any act or statement contrary to state standards but often refers to unethical conduct, violation of etiquette, or morally offensive behavior. Unbecoming suggests what is beneath the standard implied by one's character or position. What is unseemly or indelicate violates good taste; indelicate suggests immodesty, coarseness, or tactlessness. Indecorous, the weakest of these terms, implies violation of the manners

of polite society.

Improper fraction n. A fraction in which the numerator is

Improper Integral to the denominator.

Improper Integral n An integral having at least one nonlinite limit or having an integrand that becomes infinite between the limits of integration

tween the limits of integration.

Im-pro-pri-e-ty (Im'pro-pri'l-tē) n., pl. -tles. 1. The quality or condition of being improper. 2. An improper act. 3. An improper or unacceptable usage in speech or writing.

Im prove (Im-proov) v. -proved. -proving, -proves. -tr.

1. To advance to a better state or quality; make better.

2. To increase the productivity or value of (land). —intr.

1. To become or get better. 2. To make beneficial additions or changes: improve on the translation IME improven to 1. TO DECOME OF GET DETTET, Z. TO MAKE DENERICAL additions or changes: Improve on the translation. [ME improven to enclose land for cultivation < AN emprouwer: OFt. en-(causative) + prou, profit < LLat prode advantageous — see PROUD.]

Synonyms: improve, better, help, ameliorate, enhance. These verbs mean to make more attractive or desirable in some respect. Improve, the most general term, refers to an some respect Improve, the most general term, refers to an act of raising in quality or value or of relieving an undesirable situation. Better is often interchangeable with improve in the preceding senses; used reflexively, better implies worldly gain: better himself by changing jobs. Help usually implies limited relief or change for the better: medicine that helped her. Ameliorate refers to improving or bettering conditions that cry out for change Enhance, in contrast, suggests adding to something already attractive or worthy and thus increasing its value.

Improvement (im-proviment) n. 1. The act or procedure of improving. 2. The state of being improved. 3. A change or addition that improves.

Improviment (im-provident) additions.—Im-providence n.—Im-providented (im-provident).

Improvident (im-provident).

im-pro-vi-sa-tion (im-prov'i-zā'shon, im'pro-vi-) n 1. The act of improvising 2. Something improvised esp. a dra-

improvisator (Improvi-zā tor) n. One who improvises improvi-sa-tory (Im-provi-zo-tor è, impro-vi-zo-tor è-tor è) also improvi-sa-tor tal (Improvi-zo-tor è), -tor è-tor è) adj. 1. Of or pertaining to improvisation. 2. Of or pertaining to an improviser. Im-pro-vise (im-pro-viz') v. -vised, -vis-ing, -vis-es.

1. To invent, compose, or recite without preparation. 2. To make or provide from available materials.—intr To invent. compose, recite, or execute something offmand [Fr improviser < Ital improvvisare < improvvisa, unforeseen < Lat. viser < iiii improvisare < improviso, unforescen < Lat. improvisus: in-, not + provisus, p.patt of providere, to foresce.—see Provide: —im'provis er n. im-pru-dence (im-prood'ns) n. 1. The quality or condition of being imprudent 2. An imprudent act im-pru-dent (im-prood'ant) adj. Not prudent; unwise or indiscreet. [ME < Lat. imprudens: in-, not + prudens. prudent.]

impurdence (im'pyo-dons) also im-purdencey (-don-sè) n

1. The quality of being impudent, 2. Impudent behavior
im-purdent (im'pyo-dont) adj. 1. Characterized by brash behavior or impertinent disrespect. 2 Obs. Immodest. [ME < Lat. impudens: in-, not + pudens. pr part of pudère, to be ashamed.]—Im'pudently adv.

ashamed. —Impurdently airv. impurdently airv. impurdicirly (impyoodisf-1-ii) in Immodesty; shamelessness. [OFr impudicite < Lat. impudicus, immodest : in-, not + pudicus, modest < pudère, to be ashamed.] impugn (im-pyoon') ir v - pugn-ting, -pugn-ting, -pugns. To oppose or attack as false, esp. to criticize or refute by argu-

mentation. [ME impugnen < OFr. impugner < Lat. impugnare, to fight against : in., against + pugnare. to fight.]
—Im pugn'a ble adj. —Im pugn'er n.

—impugn'a-ble adj.—impugn'er n.

Impuls-sanca (Im-py00'i-sans, im-pwis'ans) n. Lack of power or effectiveness; weakness.—impu'is-sant adj.

Impulse (im'puls') n. 1. a. An impelling force b. The motion produced by such a force. 2. a. A sudden spontaneous inclination or urge: had an impulse to tell him off. b. A motivating force; incentive: questioned the impulse behind the reorganization plan. 3. a. An inherent propensity, usually of a nonrational nature: 'Respect for the liberty of others is not a natural impulse in most men' (Bettrand Russell). b. A general tendency or soirit; current: con hear the romantic ima natural impulse in most men" (Bettrand Russell). b. A general tendency or spirit; current: can hear the romantic impulse in all his music. 4. Electronics A short-term change in the intensity of a medium. 5. Physics. The product of the average value of a force with the time during which it acts, equal in general to the change in momentum produced by the force in this time interval. 6. Physiol. An instance of the transmission of energy from one neuron to another [Lat impulsus < p.part. of impellere, to impel—see IMPEL.] impulsion (im-pul'shon) n. 1. The act of impelling or the condition of being impelled 2. An impelling force; thrust. 3. Motion produced by an impelling force; momentum. 4. An urging; compulsion: 1 do not move. unless it be under the impulsion of a third party" (Samuel Beckett). impul-sive (Im-pul'siv) adj. 1. Inclined to act on impulse; precipitate: an impulsive act 3. Having force or power to impel cipitate: an impulsive act 3. Having force or power to impel

cipitate: an impulsive act 3. Having force or power to impel or incite; forceful. 4. Physics Acting within brief time inter-vals. Used esp. of a force —Im-put sive ly adv. —Im-put.

sive-noss n.
im-pu-n-try (im-pyōō'ni-tè) n., pl -ties. Exemption from
punishment, penalty, or harm. [Lat. impunitas < impunis,
not punished: im-, not + poena, penalty < Gk. poinē.]
im-pure (im-pyōō') adj. 1. Not pure or clean; contaminated. 2. Not purified by religious rite; defiled. 3. Immoral
or obscene. 4. Mixed with another and usually inferior substance; adulterated. 5. Being a composite of more than one
color or mixed with black or white. Used of color. 6. Deriving from more than one source style or convention; has ing from more than one source, style, or convention; bas-tardized. Used esp. of the arts 7. Not proper or consistent in grammar, vocabulary, idiom, or other usage. —Im-purely

in grammar, vocabulary, ioloni, of other usage. —impure'ness n. impure'ness n. impure'ness n. impure'ness n. impure'ness n. impure'ness n. contamination or pollution of being impure, esp.: a. Contamination or pollution b. Lack of consistency or homogeneity; adulteration. c. A state of immorality; sin. 2. Something that renders something else impure; contaminant.

tunng else impure; containman.

imputra-ble (im-pyöö/tə-bəl) adj. Capable of being ascribed or imputed; attributable. —Im-puta-bly adv imputa-tion (im-pyöö-tä'shən) n. 1. The act of imputing.

2. Something imputed or ascribed.—Im-pu'ta-tive (im-py6b'ta-tiv) adj.—Im-pu'ta-tive) adv. im-pute (im-py6b'ta-tiv) adj.—Im-pu'ta-tive) adv. im-pute (im-py6b'ta-tiv) adv.—puted, -put-ing, -putes. 1. To ascribe (a crime or fault) to another. 2. To attribute to a cause or source. 3. To attribute (wickedness or merit) to a person as transmitted by another. [ME imputen < OFr. emputer < Lat. imputare, to charge : in-, in + putare, to reckon. com-

n (in) prep. 1. a. Within the limits bounds, or area of: was hit in the face, in the spring; in the garden. b. From the outside to a point within; into: threw the letter in the garbage can. 2. To or at a situation or condition of: was split in two, can. 2. To or at a situation or condition of: was split in two; in debt; in love. 3. a. Having the activity, occupation, or function of: in politics; in command. b. During the act or process of: tripped in racing for the bus. 4. a. With the arrangement or order of: fell in luxuriant folds; in equal payments. b. After the style or form of: in iambic pentameter. 5. a. With the characteristic attribute, or property of: a tall man in an afro. b. Used to indicate a material or element from which something is made: a statue in bronze. 6. With the aim or purpose of: went in search of a dictionary. 7. By the instrumentality or means of: paneled the library in walthe aim or purpose of: went in search of a dictionary. 7. By the instrumentality or means of: paneled the library in walnut. 8. With reference to: six inches in depth. 9. Used to indicate the second and larger term of a ratio or proportion: saved only one in ten.—adv. 1. To or toward the inside: He stepped in. 2. To or toward a destination or goal: The group closed in. 3. Into a usual place, as of business or residence: He's not in. 4. a. In a position of success or favor b. In a particular relationship: in bad with her supervitor. 5. a. In fashion. b. In season.—adj. 1. Very fashionable: the in thing to wear. 2. Extremely concerned with or aware of the latest fashion: a member of the in crowd. 3. Incoming; entering. 4. Having power; incumbent.—n. 1. One that has position, influence, or power 2. Informal. Influence; power—idioms. In for. Guaranteed to get or have: in for a shock ins and outs. 1. The twists and turns, as of a roadway. 2. The characteristic features and difficulties. In that For the reason that. [ME < OE.]

In The symbol for the element indium.

In-1 or II- or Im- or Ir- pref. Not: inarticulate [ME < OFr

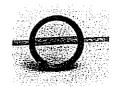
in-2 or li- or lm- or ir- pref. 1. In, into, within: intubation

2. En-1 [ME < OFr. < Lat. < in, in, within.]

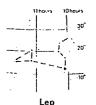
-In suff. 1. or line. A neutral chemical compound: globulin

2. Enzyme: pancreatin. 3. a A pharmaceutical: niacin

à pat / à pay / âr care / à father / b bib / ch church / d decd / è pet / è be / f fife / g gag / h hat / hw which / i pit / i pie / ir pier / j judge / k kick / l lid. needle / m mum / n no. sudden / ng thing / ō pot / ō toe / ō paw. for / oi noise / ou out / ōo took / ōo boot /



lens





leopard Clouded leopard

\*

lenient rules. [Lat leniens, lenient-, pr part of lenire to pacify < lenis, soft.] --- to niventity adv

Lend-Lendape or Lendi-Lendape (len e-len a-pe) n Variants of Leonoe

ants of Lenape. Len-in-ism (len's-niz'>m) n. The theory and practice of pro-letarian revolution as developed by Lenin.—Len'in-ist n le-nls (le'nls. la'-) adj. Articulated with little or no aspira-tion, as the consonants b and d compared with p and t , soit l

| East, Sort.] | | Elen-titive (lên'i-tiv) adj. Easing or capable of easing pain or discomfort. —n A lenitive medicine. [OFr. lenitif < Med Lat lenitivus < Lat lenire. to soothe < lenis, soft.] —ten'i-

len-l-ty (len'i-te) n. The condition or quality of being lenient;

leniency. [Lat lenitas < lenis, soft.]
lens (lenz) n. 1. a. A carefully ground or molded piece of glass, plastic, or other transparent material with opposite surfaces either or both of which are curved, by means of which light rays are refracted so that they converge or diverge to form an image b. A combination of two or more such pieces, sometimes with other optical devices such as prisms, used to form an image for viewing or photographing. 2. A device that causes radiation other than light to optical lens. 3. A transparent, biconvex body of the eye be-tween the iris and the vitreous humor that focuses light rays entering through the pupil to form an image on the retina. [NLat. < 1.at., lentil (from a double convex lens's resem-bance to a lentil).

blance to a lentil) ]

lent (lent) v. Past tense and past participle of tend.

Lent (lent) n. The 40 weekdays from Ash Wednesday until

Easter observed by Christians as a season of fasting and

Easter observed by Christians as a season of tasting and penitence. [ME lente, spring, lent < OE lenten.]

Lent-en (len'ton) udj. 1. Of or pertaining to Lent. 2. Characteristic of or appropriate to Lent; meager; somber lentl-cel (len'ti-sël') n. One of the small pores on the surface of the stems of woody plants that allows the passage of gases to and from the interior tissue [NLat. lenticella, dim of let. lent. lentil tenticella, dim

len-tic-u-lar (lên-tik'yə-lər) adj. 1. Shaped like a biconvex lens. 2. Of or pertaining to a lens. [Lat. lenticularis, like a lentil c'enticular (lên-tik'yə-lər) adj. 1. Shaped like a biconvex lens. 2. Of or pertaining to a lens. [Lat. lenticularis, like a lentil c'enticular lentil, dim. of tens. lentil ] len-ti-go (lên-ti'gō) n, pl. -tig+nes (-tij'o-nez') 1. A freckle 2. A nevus. [Lat. < lens. lentil ] —len-tig'i nous (-tij'o-nes).

len-tig'i-nose' (-nos') adi

len-til (fin-ts) n. 1. A leguminous plant, Lens esculenta (or L culinaris), native to the Old World, having pods containing edible seeds. 2. The round, flattened seed of the lentil. [ME < OFT. lentille < Lat. lenticula dim. of lens, lentil.] len-tisk (lên-tisk') n. The mastic tree [ME lentiske < Lat. lenticula dim. of lens, lentil.] lentiscus.

ten-to (len-to) Mus —adv. Slowly Used as a direction—adj Slow—n., pl. -tos A lento movement or passage [Ital < Lat lenus, slow.]
Levo (le'o) n. 1. A constellation in the Northern Hemisphere

near Cancer and Virgo, containing the bright stars Regulus and Denebola 2. The fifth sign of the zodiac. [Lat.]

Leo Minor n. A constellation in the Northern Hemisphere near Leo and Ursa Major.

head to all of the distance of the core (le-one) tion Leo.1

tion Leo.] leo-nine (le'o-nin') adj. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a lion [ME < OFr. < Lat. leoninus < leo, lion.] leop-ard (lep'ord) n. 1. a. A large feline mammal, Panthera pardus, of Africa and Asia, having a tawny coat with dark rosettelike markings and also a black color phase. b. Any of several felines, such as the cheetah or the snow leopard.

several felines, such as the cheetah or the snow leopard. c. The pelt or fur of a leopard. 2. In heraldry, a lion in side view, having one forepaw raised and the head facing the observer [ME < OFr < LLat. leopardus < LGk leopardos: Gk. leōn, lion + Gk. pardos, pard.] leopard-ess (lēp'ar-dis) n. A female leopard leopard filly n. A tall plant, Lilium pardalinum, of the western United States, having orange-red, dark-spotted flowers. leopard moth n A moth, Zeuzera pyrina, having spotted wings and larvae that damage trees by boring into the wood, leop-ard's-banne (lēp'ardz-bān') n. 1. Any of several widely cultivated plants of the genus Doronicum, having rayed yellow flowers. 2. Any of several plants similar or related to a leopard's-bane. leopard's bane.

le-o-tard (le'o-tard') n. 1. Often leotards. A snugly fitting, elastic one-piece garment that covers the torso, worn esp, by dancers or acrobats. 2. teotards. Tights. [After Jules Leotard (1830-1870) 1

(1830-1870)]
Lep-cha (lèp'cho) n. pl. Lepcha or -chas. 1. Any of a Mongoloid people living in Sikkim. India 2. The Tibeto-Burman language of the Lepcha.

lep-er (lèp'or) n. 1. A person afflicted with leprosy 2. A person who is avoided by others; pariah. [ME < lepre, leprosy < OFr < LLat lepra < Gk. < lepros, scaly < lepos, lepis, scale ] lepido- pref. Scale; flake: lepidopteran [< Gk. lepis, lepid-scale]

le-pid-o-lite (II-pid'I-it') n A lilac or pink to gray mica.

K2Li3Al4Si3O2(OH, F), used as lithium ore and in ceramin production. [G. Lepidolith: Lepido., lepido. + -lith.] lep-l-dop-ter-a (lep'i-dop'ter-a) n. Plural of tepidopteropter-a

lep-i-dop-ter-an (lep-i-dop-ter-an) n. A lepidopteron insect, [NLat. Lepidoptera, order name: LEPIDO + pieron, wing ] lep-i-dop-ter-ist (lep-i-dop-ter-ist) n. An entomologist specializing in the study of butterflies and moths.

lep-i-dop-ter-on (lep-i-dop to-ron -tor-on) n. pl. -ter o (-tor-o) A lepidopteran lep-i-dop-ter-ous (lep-i-dop tor-os) adj. Of or belonging to the order Lepidoptera, which includes insects such as the butterflies and moths having four wings covered with small

lep-i-dote (lep'i-dot') adj. Covered with small, scurfy scales

lep-i-dote (lep'i-dot) adj. Covered with small, scurfy scales. [Gk. lepidātos < lepis, scale.] lep-orine (lep'o-ini, -or-ln) adj. Of or characteristic of rabbits or hares. [Lat. lepoinus < lepus, hare.] lep-re-chaun (lēp'ri-kôn', -kôn') n. One of a race of elves in lish folklore who can reveal hidden treasure to someone who catches him. [Ir. Gael lupracán < MIr. luchrupán < Olr luchorpán : lā, small + corp. body < Lat corpus.] lep-ro-sar-l-um (lēp'ra-sār'ē-am) n., pl. -l-ums or -l-a (-ē-a). A hospital for the treatment of lepers [Med. Lat. < Llat. leprosus, leprous.]

leprosus, leprous. --see LEPROUS.]
leprose (lepros') adj. Scurly or scaly; leprous [LLat lepro. sus -see LEPROUS I

lep-ro-sy (lep-ra-se) n. A chronic, infectious, granulomatous disease occurring almost exclusively in tropical and sub-tropical regions, caused by a bacillus, Mycobacterium leprae. and ranging in severity from noncontagious and spontane-ously remitting forms to contagious, malignant forms with progressive anesthesia, paralysis, ulceration, nutritive disturbances, gangrene, and mutilation [< LEPROUS]—leprovic (lë-protiva) adj.

lep-rous (lëp'ros) adj. 1. Having leprosy 2. Of, relating to or resembling leprosy 3. Biol. Having or consisting of loose, scurfy scales, [ME < OFr. lepros LLat. leprosus < lepra.

leprosy.—see Lepen.]—leprous ly adv.
-lepsy suff. Fit; seizure: narcolepsy. [Gk. -lēpsia < lēpsis, seizure < lambanein, to take.]

scizure < lambanein, to take.]
lep-ta (lèp'to) n. Plural of lepton.
lepto- or lept- pref. Slender; thin; fine: leptocephalus. [<
Gk. leptos, fine. thin < lepein, to peel.]
lep-to-ceph-a-lus (lèp'to-sel's-los) n., pl. -8 (-11). One of the slender, transparent larvae of eels and certain other fishes.
lep-ton! (lèp'tòn') n., pl. -ta (-to) See table at currency.
[Mod. Gk. < Gk. small.coin < leptos, fine. small. < lepcin, to peel.]

fep-ton? (lēp'tôn') n. Any of a family of subatomic particles including the electron, the muon, and their associated neutrinos, all having spin equal to '12 and masses less than those of the mesons.—tep-ton'ie (-tôn'īk) adj.

lepton number n. A number calculated by subtracting the number of antileptons from the number of leptons in a system of the number calculated.

tem of elementary particles lep-to-some (lep-to-some) n. A person with a slender, thin. or frail body. [G. Leptoson: Gk. leptos, slender + Gk. sōma, body.]—lep-to-so-matic (-sō-mātīk) adj.

Le-pus (le'pss) n. A constellation in the Southern Hemisphere near Orion and Columba, [Lat. lepus, hare.] Les-bi-an (lez'bè-an) n. 1. A native or resident of Lesbos. 2 lesblan, A woman who is a homosexual 3. The ancient

2. Iosblan, A woman who is a nonascauar of the university of cless majes to Less be an adj. less majes to also less majes to (lez' majj-ste) n 1. An offense or crime committed against the ruler or supreme power of a state. 2. An affront to another's dignity [OFr less majeste < Lat. lessa majestas: lessa, part. of laedere.

to injure + majestas, majestas - nesa, ps. ati of neuere to injure + majestas, majesty, —see majesty |
le-ston (le'zhon) n. 1. A wound or injury. 2. A circumscribed pathological alteration of tissue 3. A point or patch of a skin disease [ME lesious CoFr lesion Cat Lacio Chedere, to injure ]

les-pe-de-za (les pi-de 20) n. A plant of the genus Lespedera, which includes the bush clovers. [NLat. Lespedeza, genus name, after V.M. Lespedez (fl. 1785). Spanish governor of East Florida.]

less (les) adj. 1. Not as great in amount or quantity: less time to spare 2. Lower in importance, esteem, or rank: no less a person than the First Lady. 3. Consisting of a smaller number: less than ten. -prep. Minus; subtracting: Five less two is three.—adv. Comparative of little. To a smaller extent, degree, or frequency: less happy.—n. A smaller amount: received less than she asked for.—pron. Fewer things or persons: Many things begin budly, less end well. -Idioms. less than. Not at all: a less than favorable outlook much (or still) less. Certainly not: I'm not blaming anyone, much less you. —See Usage note at few [ME lesse < OE læssa.]

-less suff. 1. Without; lacking: blameless 2. Unable to act or be acted upon in a specified way: dauntless. [ME -lesse < OE -lēas < lēas, without.]

les-see (lē-sē') n One that holds a lease. [ME < AN < OFr

lesser, to lease.]

less en (les'on) v. -ened, en ing. -ens. -tr. 1. To cause to decrease; make less. 2. To make little of; belittle -intr. To



å pat / å pay / år carc / å futher / b bib / ch church / d deed / è pet / ë be / f fife / g gag / h hat / hw which / ī pit / ī pie / īr pier / j Judge / k kick / l lid. needle / m mum / n no, sudden / ng thing / ô pot / ô too / ô paw. for / oi noise / ou out / ôo took / ôo boot /

tox-i-gen-lc (tôk sa-jên'îk) adj. Producing toxins. --tox i-ge-

toxing the series in the serie sues but is also capable of inducing a counteragent or an antitoxin.

tox-in-am-ti-tox-in (tōk'sīn-ān'tī-tōk'sīn) n. A mixture of a toxin and its antitoxin with a slight excess of toxin. formerly

toxin and its antitoxin with a siight excess of toxin, toxin, used as a vaccine.

toxin pref. Variant of toxin.

toxind (tōk'soid') n. A toxin that has lost toxicity but has retained the capacity to stimulate the production of or communication.

toxo-plas-ma (tők/sə-plāz/mə) n. Any of various microor-ganisms of the genus Toxoplasma, including some verte-brate pathogens. [< NLat. Toxoplasma, genus name: тохо-

+ Lat. plasma, plasma.]
tox-o-plas-mo-sis (tōk'sō-plāz-mō'sīs) n. A disease caused

toxo-plas-mo-sis (tōk'sō-plāz-mō'sis) n. A disease caused by infection with a microorganism, Toxoplasma gondii, and characterized by lesions, esp in the case of infants. in the brain and eye. [TOXOPLASMA + -OSIS.] toy (toi) n. 1. An object for children to play with. 2. Something of little importance; trifle. 3. A small ornament; bauble. 4. A diminutive thing or person. 5. A dog of a very small breed or one much smaller than is characteristic of its breed. 6. Scot A loose covering for the head, formerly worn by women. —intr v. toyed, toying, toys. To amuse oneself idly, trifle: a cat toying with a mouse [ME toys. amorous

idly; trifle: a cat toying with a mouse [ME toye, amorous play.]
toyon (toi'ōn') n. An evergreen shrub, Heteromeles arbutifolia or Photinia arbutifolia, of the Pacific coast of southern North America, having clusters of fragrant white flowers and red, berrylike fruit. [Am Sp.]
tra-be-ate-d (trā'bē-ā'tīd) also tra-be-ate (-bē-lt, -āt) adj. Archit. Having horizontal beams or lintels rather than arches. [< Lat. trabs, beam]—tra-be-a'tlon n.
tra-be-cu-la (tra-bēk'yo-la) n. pl. -lae (-lē'). 1. A small supporting beam or bar 2. Anat. Any of the supporting strands of connective tissue projecting into an organ and constituting part of the framework of that organ 3. Bot A transverse rodike or platelike structure, often extending across a cavity. [Lat., dim. of trabs, beam.]—tra-be-cu-lar adj. trace-1 (trās) n. 1. A visible mark or sign of the former presence or passage of a person, thing, or event. 2. A barely perceivable indication of something; touch 3. a. An extremely small amount. b. A constituent, as a chemical compound or element, present in quantities less than a standard limit. 4. A path or trail through a wilderness that has been beaten out by the passage of animals or people 5. Archaic. A way or route followed. 6. A line drawn by a recording instrument, as a cardiograph. 7. Math. a. The point at which a line, or the curve in which a surface, intersects a coordinate plane b. The sum of the elements of the principal diagonal of a matrix.—v traced, tracing, tracea.—tr.
To follow the course or trail of. 2. To ascertain the successive stages in the development or progress of. 3. To locate or discover (a cause, for example) by searching or 1. To follow the course or trail of. 2. To ascertain the successive stages in the development or progress of. 3. To locate or discover (a cause, for example) by searching or researching evidence. 4. To delineate or sketch (a figure). 5. To imprint (a design) on something. 6. To form (letters) with special concentration or care. 7. To copy by following lines seen through a sheet of transparent paper. 8. To make a design or series of markings on (a surface). 9. To record (a variable), as on a graph. —intr. 1. To make one's way; follow a path. 2. To have origins; be traceable. [ME. track < OFr. < tracter, to make one's way < Lat. tractus, a drawing < p.part of trahere, to draw | —trace'a-bit'-by, trace'a-bit ness n. —trace'a-bite adj. —trace'a-bit gdw.

Synonyms: trace, vestige, track, trail, spoor. These nouns refer to indications of something that has gone before. Trace applies broadly to any such evidence, such as a footprint, a fragment, or a slight indication of something intangible. Vestige refers to a perceptible mark of what is

intangible. Vestige refers to a perceptible mark of what is past or no longer existent or to an existing biological form of something that was once more fully developed. Track usually denotes a single mark or, mote often, a succession of marks left by something that has passed through. Trail can refer to such a succession of marks or to the scent of a

person or animal. Spoor is applied most often to sensible evidence of the passage of a wild animal trace? (trās) n. 1. One of two side straps or chains connecting a harnessed draft animal to the vehicle it is pulling. 2. A ing a namesed grant animal to the ventile it is putting. 2. A bar or rod, hinged at either end to another part, that transfers movement from one part of a machine to another. [ME trais (pl.) < OFr., pl of trait, strap < Lat tractus, a hauling < p.part. of trahere, to haul] trace element n. A chemical element that occurs in minute

quantities in a substance.

quantities in a substance.

trac-er (traf'sor) n. 1. A person employed to locate missing goods or persons. 2. An investigation or inquiry organized to trace missing goods or persons. 3 Any of several instruments used in making tracings or other drawings. 4. A tracer bullet 5. An identifiable substance, as a dye or radioactive isotope, that can be followed through the course of a mechanical or biological process, providing information on

the pattern of events in the process or on the redistribution of the parts or elements involved tracer bullet n. A bullet that leaves a luminous or smoky

tracery (trā'sɔ-rē) n., pl. -ies. Ornamental work of inter-laced and ramified lines, esp. the lacy openwork in a Gothic

window [< TRACE!.] trache- pref. Variant of tracheo-

tra chera (trā'kē-a) n. pl. -cherae (-kē-ē') or -cheras 1. Anat. A thin-walled tube of cartilaginous and membra-1. Anat. A thin-walled tube of cartilaginous and membranous tissue descending from the larynx to the bronchi and carrying air to the lungs. 2. Zool. One of the internal respiratory tubes of insects and some other terrestrial arthropods. 3. Bot. One of the tubular conductive vessels in the xylem of plants. [ME trache < Med. Lat. trachea < LLat. trachia < Gk. (artêria) trakheia, rough (artery) < fem of trache-idd (tra'kê-id-, kêd')). One of the elongated tapering supporting and conductive cells in woody tissue.—trache-ida (tra'kê-id, kêd') adj. trache-ids (tra'kê-id, kêd') adj. trache-ids (tra'kê-ids) n Inflammation of the trachea. trachea.—see Trachea. tracheid. [NLat < Med. Lat. trachea.—see Trachea. (tra'kê-ō'i-sōf'a-jê'əl) adj. Pertaining to the trachea and the esophagus.

tra-che-o-e-soph-a-ge-al (tra-ke-o-i-sof-a-je-al) adj. Pertaining to the trachea and the esophagus.

tra-che-o-phyte (tra-ke-a-i)-n. Any of various plants of the division Tracheophyta that includes all vascular plants characterized by their specialized conducting system of xy-lem and phloem. [<a href="NLLL Tracheophyta">NLLL Tracheophyta</a>, division name:

TRACHEO- + Gk. phuta, pl. of phutan, plant.]

tra-che-o-to-my (tra-ke-o'to-me) n., pl. -mles. The act or procedure of cutting into the trachea through the neck.

tra-cho-ma (tra-ke-o'ma) n. A contagious viral disease of the conjunctiva of the eye characterized by inflammation, hypertrophy, and granules of adenoid tissue. [Gk. trakhoma < trakhus, rough.] —tra-cho-ma-tous (-ke-on-1ss) adj.

tra-chyle (tra-ki-trak-tr). A light-colored igneous rock consisting essentially of alkalic feldspar. [Fr < Gk. trakhus. rough.] —tra-chytle (tra-ki-tra-ki-tra). A light-colored igneous rock consisting (tra-ki-tra).

2. A graphic record made by a recording instrument, as a cardiograph.

2. A graphic record made by a recording instrument, as a cardiograph track (trak) n. 1, a. A mark left by the passage of a person, animal, or thing, b. The path, route, or course indicated by such marks: an old wagon track through the mountains. 2, A course of action; method of proceeding. 3, a. Sports A road or course laid out for running or racing b. Athletic competition on such a course; track events. c. Track and field. 4. A rail or set of parallel rails upon which a train or trolley runs. 5. One of several courses of study to which students are assigned in tracking. — w tracked, tracking, inches. — tracking, inches. — tracking. are assigned in tracking, —v tracked, tracking, tracks —tr.

1. To follow the footprints or traces of; trail. 2. To pursue
successfully: "When, like a running grave, time tracks you
down" (Dylan Thomas). 3. To move over or along; traverse. 4. To carry on the shoes and deposit as footprints: tracked mud on her new rug 5. a. To observe or monitor the course mud on her new rug 5. a. 10 observe or monitor the course of (aircraft, for example), as by radar b. Informal. To observe (something) carefully: tracking that company's performance on a daily basis 6. To equip with a track. T. To assign to a curricular track. —intr. 1. To keep a constant distance apart. Used of a pair of wheels. 2. To be, in alignment. 3. To pursue a track. —idlom. In (one's) tracks. Exactly where one is standing: stopped him right in his tracks. [ME trak < OFr. trac. perh of Germanic orig.] —track'a-ble addi —track'es n. adi. --- track'er n.

adj.—tracker n.
trackage (trāk'ij) n. 1. Railway tracks 2. a. The right of
one railroad company to use the track system of another
b. The charge for this
track and field n. Sports. Athletic events performed on a
running track and the field associated with it.
track events pl.n. The running events at a track meet as
distinguished from the field events.
tracking (trāk'ing) n. The homogeneous grouping of students in any of several courses of study according to intelligence or level of ability.

tracking station n. An observing station for maintaining contact by means of radar or radio with an object in the

atmosphere or in space track-less (trak'lis) adj. 1. Not running on tracks or rails

2. Unmarked by trails or paths.
trackless trolley n. A trolley bus.
trackless (trail (man) n. A workman employed to maintain
or inspect railroad tracks.

or inspect rairroad tracks.

track meet n. Sports. A track and field competition.

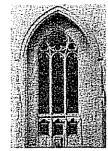
track record n. A record of performance or accomplishment: the company's excellent track record.

track-side (trak'sid') adj. Of. relating to, or located in the area near a track.

track-suft (trak'soot) n. A loose-fitting outfit usually consisting of a jacket and pants worn while exercising or run-

track-walk-er (trāk'wô'kər) n. A worker employed to inspect a section of track

a section of tack tract' (trakt) n. 1. An expanse of land. 2. Anat. a. A system of organs and tissues that together perform one specialized



tracery





track and field Above Athlete sprinting Athlete jumping Below: hurdles



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